INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1393 — Washington, D. C. — June 28, 1952

House Exempts Most Canned Foods From Price Controls

The House on June 26 passed and sent to conference with the Senate a bill exempting processed fruits and vegetables from price control and providing for suspension of ceilings on products selling below ceiling prices. Conferees were meeting this week end.

After a series of roll call votes on amendments tentatively adopted previously, the House voted 211-185 to extend the Defense Production Act a year—to June 30, 1953.

The House bill contains several provisions of concern to canners:

1. The amendment of Representative Harrison (Va.) totally exempting processed as well as fresh fruits and vegetables from price control.

2. The amendment of Representative Rogers (Fla.) providing that no person will be required to furnish reports to OPS on products which are selling below ceiling. This amendment was adopted in preference to the House Banking Committee proposal providing for non-reporting on items selling 7 percent below ceiling.

3. The amendment of Representative Talle (Iowa) requiring that price controls on any product must be accompanied by rationing at the consumer level.

4. The amendment of Representative Wolcott (Mich.) providing for court review.

Senate and House conferees were to begin efforts to compromise the Senate- and House-passed bills this week end.

The Senate bill would extend the price and wage stabilization provisions of the Defense Production Act for eight months—to March 31, 1953. In other respects, the two bills differ considerably.

With respect to price controls, the Senate bill contains a statement of policy favoring suspension (see INFORMATION LETTER of May 29, page 193) and an exemption for fresh fruits and vegetables.

MRO Supplies

CMP Reg. 5, governing the use of materials for maintenance, repair and operating supplies, was amended by the National Production Authority on June 25. The amendment—

1. Removes the $1,000 limitation on the cost or quantity of materials used for a single installation project, but retains the quarterly restrictions on expenditures for installations. NPA pointed out that under this provision only the actual cost of materials used to install equipment in a plant need be charged against the installation quota. The value of the piece of equipment installed is not controlling.

2. Changes the definition of installation to include any setting up or relocation of machinery, fixtures or equipment which does not occur in conjunction with a construction project covered by CMP Reg. 6, and which is carried by a person as capital according to his established practice.

3. Provides that where an installation is made in a building which has been completed less than a year and where the installation is part of a construction project, it may not be considered as an installation within the meaning of the new definition.

4. Revises the definition of "minor capital additions" to make it clear that all items purchased as part of a single project or plan constitute one addition.

5. Requires persons who have historically treated installation or relocation as an operating supply to continue to do so.

Copies of the amended CMP Reg. 6 are available upon request to N.C.A.

Walsh-Healey Exemption Extended to Aug. 15

The Secretary of Labor has extended the exemption from the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act for specified canned foods through August 15.

The Labor Department order authorizes the Quartermaster General, as buying agent for canned foods for the armed forces, to omit the representations and stipulations of Section 1 of the Walsh-Healey Act from contracts for military requirements of the specified canned fruits, vegetables, and juices. Following is the

(Please turn to page 210)

OPS Decontrols 45 Canned Fruit and Vegetable Products

Price controls were removed June 27 on 45 canned fruit and vegetable products. The lifting of controls was ordered by Amendment 1 to Revision 1 to GOR 7.

This action provides total decontrol on these products. GOR 7 provides that "no ceiling price regulation heretofore issued or which may hereafter be issued by the Office of Price Stabilization shall apply to sales of the commodities specifically listed.

"The following domestically processed canned (in tin or glass) or packaged fruit, vegetable and berry products:

Canned artichoke products whose vegetable ingredient consists predominantly of artichokes or parts thereof.
Canned cabbage (white or red) (not kraut).
Canned brussels sprouts.
Canned broccoli.
Canned celery.
Canned eggplant.
Canned melons (pickled or spiced including melon balls).
Canned soy beans (fresh).
Canned parsnips.
Canned vegetable greens (except spinach and turnip greens).
Canned rhubarb.
Canned tomato aspic.
Canned fresh shell beans (with or without snaps).
Canned rutabagas.
Canned turnips.

(Please turn to page 209)

STATISTICS

Canned Fruit and Vegetable Stocks and Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned apples, apple sauce, apricots, RSP cherries, sweet cherries, peaches, pears, green and wax beans, corn, peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports have been mailed to all canners packing these items.

Canned Apple Stocks and Shipments

	1951–52 (basis 6/10)
Carryover, Aug. 1	1,953,263
Pack	3,388,249
Total supply	5,341,512
Stocks, June 1	1,863,359
Shipments during May	229,447
Shipments, Aug. 1 to June 1	3,478,153

Apple Sauce Stocks and Shipments

	1951–52 (actual cases)
Carryover, Aug. 1	3,497,089
Pack	9,380,851
Total supply	12,877,940
Stocks, June 1	3,379,384
Shipments during May	920,075
Shipments, Aug. 1 to June 1	9,498,556

Canned Apricot Stocks and Shipments

	1950–51	1951–52
	(cases—basis 24/2½)	
Carryover, June 1	540,000	115,000
Pack	3,661,000	4,614,000
Total supply	4,201,000	4,729,000
Stocks, June 1	115,000	621,000
Shipments, April 1 to June 1	225,000	334,000
Shipments, June 1 to June 1	4,086,000	4,108,000

Canned RSP Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1950–51	1951–52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	30,332	29,950
Pack	5,022,951	4,672,041
Total supply	5,053,283	4,701,991
Stocks, June 1	87,863	292,868
Shipments during May	86,040	124,065
Shipments, July 1 to June 1	4,965,420	4,409,123

Canned Sweet Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1950–51	1951–52
	(cases—basis 24/2½)	
Carryover, June 1	316,000	55,000
Pack	741,000	900,000
Total supply	1,057,000	955,000
Stocks, June 1	55,000	125,000
Shipments, Apr. 1 to June 1	90,000	66,000
Shipments, June 1 to June 1	1,002,000	830,000

Canned Peach Stocks and Shipments

	1950–51	1951–52
	(cases—basis 24/2½)	
Carryover, June 1	2,542,000	625,000
Pack	16,605,000	22,803,000
Total supply	19,147,000	23,428,000
Stocks, June 1	625,000	3,899,000
Shipments, April 1 to June 1	1,056,000	2,352,000
Shipments, June 1 to June 1	18,522,000	19,529,000

Canned Pear Stocks and Shipments

	1950–51	1951–52
	(cases—basis 24/2½)	
Carryover, June 1	597,000	605,000
Pack	6,370,000	6,647,000
Total supply	6,967,000	7,252,000
Stocks, June 1	605,000	1,657,000
Shipments, April 1 to June 1	739,000	931,000
Shipments, June 1 to June 1	6,362,000	5,595,000

Green and Wax Bean Stocks and Shipments

	1950–51	1951–52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	1,619,626	1,395,850
Pack	20,213,355	19,866,974
Total supply	21,832,981	21,262,824
Stocks, June 1	2,100,067	3,394,918
Shipments during May	936,096	1,135,399
Shipments, July 1 to June 1	19,732,914	17,867,906

Canned Corn Stocks and Shipments

	1950–51	1951–52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, Aug. 1	6,466,680	373,375
Pack	21,645,243	30,188,540
Total supply	28,111,923	30,561,915
Stocks, June 1	1,388,060	2,154,699
Shipments during May	1,442,754	1,639,491
Shipments, Aug. 1 to June 1	26,723,863	28,407,216

Canned Pea Stocks and Shipments

	1950–51	1951–52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, June 1	2,141,400	1,110,783
Pack	32,725,536	37,837,387
Total supply	34,866,936	38,948,170
Stocks, June 1	1,110,783	4,740,059
Shipments during May	1,187,617	1,571,119
Shipments, June 1 to June 1	33,756,153	34,208,111

Canned Tomato Stocks and Shipments (Excluding California)

	1951–52 (actual cases)
Stocks, excluding Calif., May 1	1,667,522
Shipments, excluding Calif., during May	416,852
Stocks, excluding Calif., June 1	1,250,670

Figures which have been supplied by the Canners League of California are not available for June 1 and will not be available until the July 1 report.

Tomato Juice Stocks and Shipments (Excluding California)

	1951–52 (actual cases)
Stocks, excluding Calif., May 1	4,693,119
Shipments, excluding Calif., during May	1,073,883
Stocks, excluding Calif., June 1	3,619,236

Figures which have been supplied by the Canners League of California are not available for June 1 and will not be available until the July 1 report.

Stocks of Bulk Sauerkraut

The following report on bulk sauerkraut in canners' hands, which was compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, represents kraut cut from the 1951 crop of cabbage and consists of the bulk kraut on hand in vats and in cases of canned kraut converted to barrels, 10 cases to the barrel regardless of size.

	March 1, 1952	June 1, 1952
	(in 45-gallon barrels)	
Northeast	111,849	65,733
Midwest	129,736	78,522
South	11,543	9,406
West	19,524	12,080
U. S. Total	272,652	165,743

Canned Baby Food Stocks

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation are reported by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics as follows:

	1951	1952
	(thousands of dozens)	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1	62,453	57,522
Pack, Jan. through May	45,734	44,678
Supply	108,187	102,200
Canner stocks, June 1	55,522	44,995
Canner shipments, May	9,789	10,844
Canner shipments, Jan. through May	52,665	57,205

Production and Utilization of Sour Cherries

The 1952 production of sour cherries in the Great Lakes States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin—is forecast at 136,110 tons, based on June 15 prospects, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 3 percent less than the June 1 forecast and 5 percent less than the 1951 crop in those states.

Harvest of the 1952 crop is expected to begin in early July in Michigan and Pennsylvania.

State	Production 1951 (tons)	Production 1952 Indicated (tons)	Change from '51 (percent)	Utilization, 1951 Total sales[a] (tons)	Utilization, 1951 Canned (tons)	Canned as percent of sales
New York	30,200	25,600	−15	28,050	6,850	24
Pa. and Ohio	14,600	12,170	−17	11,220	8,000	71
Michigan	84,700	82,800	− 2	72,300	55,950	77
Wisconsin	14,500	15,540	+ 7	13,300	6,300	47
Other states[b]	14,240	11,960[c]	−16	10,531	6,251	59
U. S. Total	158,240	148,070	− 6	135,401	83,351	62

[a] Includes quantities sold for fresh market, freezing, canning, and other uses. [b] Includes Wash., Ore., Mont., Idaho, Colo., and Utah. [c] Estimate as of June 1—not June 15.

Cucumbers for Pickles

The acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles this year is 161,350 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This exceeds last year's plantings of 152,180 acres by 6 percent and average plantings for the 1941-50 period of 127,020 acres by 27 percent.

Assuming average abandonment of 10 percent, about 145,200 acres will be harvested in 1952, compared with 140,600 acres harvested in 1951 and an average of 113,650 acres for the 10-year period.

Sweet Corn for Processing

The 1952 acreage of sweet corn planted or to be planted for canning or freezing is reported at 505,700 acres by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This preliminary estimate of processing sweet corn plantings exceeds last year's plantings of 468,400 acres by 8 percent and the average for the 1941-50 period of 501,030 acres by nearly 1 percent.

Assuming average abandonment of 7 percent of planted acreage, there will be about 470,000 acres for harvest this year. This would compare with a revised estimate of 432,500 acres harvested in 1951 and 466,970 acres for the 10-year period.

Plantings by variety are expected to include 43,800 acres of Country Gentleman, 13,730 acres of Evergreen and Narrow Grain, and 2,690 acres of other white varieties. Bantam and other yellow varieties are expected to total 445,480 acres.

State	1951 Preliminary	1951 Planted (revised)	1952 Preliminary	Change from 1951
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Maine	8,600	9,300	10,100	+ 9
N. H.	460	440	520	+18
Vermont	900	790	880	+11
New York	25,700	25,800	29,000	+12
Pennsylvania	11,000	11,500	11,000	− 4
Ohio	16,000	15,400	15,400	....
Indiana	29,400	28,650	33,000	+15
Illinois	66,000	64,300	69,400	+ 8
Michigan	1,500	1,600	1,800	+12
Wisconsin	102,500	102,500	113,800	+11
Minnesota	83,000	83,000	91,300	+10
Iowa	25,000	27,700	28,800	+ 4
Nebraska	2,200	2,300	1,200	−48
Delaware	4,000	4,200	4,200	....
Maryland	35,200	33,100	34,000	+ 3
Virginia	700	800	1,100	+38
Idaho	12,300	11,600	10,900	− 6
Utah	6,400	6,300	6,200	− 2
Washington	12,500	13,100	15,700	+20
Oregon	13,600	14,300	15,000	+ 5
Other states [1]	11,850	11,720	12,400	+ 6
U. S. Total	468,810	468,400	505,700	+ 8

[1] Ark., Colo., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Tex., and Wyo.

Snap Beans for Processing

A total of 127,930 acres of snap beans will be planted for processing in 1952, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This preliminary estimate of 1952 plantings is 1.7 percent below the 130,130 acres planted last year and 1.3 percent below the average of 129,570 acres for the 1941-50 period.

If average abandonment of 5 percent of planted acreage is assumed, about 121,500 acres would be harvested in 1952. This would compare with 125,920 acres harvested in 1951 and an average of 123,200 acres for the 10-year period.

State	Green: 1951 Revised	Green: 1952 Indicated	Wax: 1951 Revised	Wax: 1952 Indicated
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)
Maine	1,210	840	1,740	1,710
New York	21,000	24,410	7,000	9,490
Pennsylvania	3,360	3,170	840	1,230
Michigan	4,740	4,810	1,660	1,690
Wisconsin	8,640	8,680	4,060	3,720
Missouri	450	350	.....	.....
Delaware	2,570	2,800	30	.....
Maryland	14,600	12,960	.....	540
Virginia	3,100	2,940	.....	60
N. C.	1,300	1,000	.....	.....
S. C.	1,800	900	.....	.....
Georgia	200	200	.....	.....
Florida	10,400	7,500	.....	.....
Tennessee	5,500	6,600	.....	.....
Mississippi	1,500	1,300	.....	.....
Arkansas	6,790	5,600	210	.....
Louisiana	430	650	.....	.....
Oklahoma	3,000	1,800	.....	.....
Texas	5,000	5,500	.....	.....
Colorado	1,180	1,200	320	300
Utah	640	560	.....	40
Washington	2,230	2,020	70	80
Oregon	7,100	6,110	300	390
California	2,100	1,400	.....	.....
Other states [1]	4,320	5,070	740	310
U. S. Total	113,160	108,370	16,970	19,560

[1] Ala., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa., Ky., Mass., Minn., Mont., Nebr., N. J., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Green Peas for Processing

The 1952 indicated production of green peas for processing is 480,940 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Based on conditions as of June 15, this estimate is about 5 percent less than the 1951 production of 509,890 tons but is 16 percent more than the 1941-50 average.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 446,200 acres. This compares with 446,610 acres harvested in 1951 and an average of 421,760 for the 10-year period.

The indicated 1952 yield per acre, based on June 15 conditions, is 2,156 pounds per acre, compared with 2,283 pounds obtained in 1951 and an average of 1,962 pounds for the 1941-50 period.

State	1951 Indicated	1951 Revised	1952 Indicated	Change from 1951
	(tons, shelled)			(percent)
Maine	8,650	9,770	7,390	−24
New York	27,740	26,980	27,080	(a)
Pennsylvania	16,220	14,700	14,720	(a)
Ohio	2,800	2,500	2,000	−20
Indiana	3,680	2,670	1,950	−27
Illinois	29,780	31,650	32,200	+ 2
Michigan	4,640	5,670	4,620	−19
Wisconsin	141,900	160,330	150,750	− 6
Minnesota	56,050	53,670	55,500	+ 3
Iowa	4,390	3,480	5,200	+49
Delaware	1,990	2,520	2,730	+ 8
Maryland	8,510	11,110	8,780	−21
Virginia	1,970	1,970	1,780	−10
Idaho	13,920	10,370	10,800	+ 4
Colorado	3,900	4,340	3,240	−25
Utah	13,630	14,000	10,380	−26
Washington	71,530	74,360	66,120	−11
Oregon	65,800	54,050	53,620	− 1
California	14,230	13,600	13,030	− 4
Other states [1]	7,690	12,150	9,050	−26
U. S. Total	499,020	509,890	480,940	− 6

[1] Ark., Ga., Kans., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Okla., Tenn., W. Va., and Wyo.
(a) Change amounts to less than 1 percent.

OPS Decontrols 45 Canned Foods

(Concluded from page 207)

Canned corn relish.
Canned diced or pureed green or red peppers (not including pimientos).
Canned meat loaf spice mixtures.
Canned or packaged dehydrated vegetable relish.
Canned pumpkin pie mix.
Canned sweet potato pie mix.
Canned carrot juice.
Canned beet juice.
Canned nectarines.
All canned plums (except canned purple prune plums).
Canned baked apples.
Canned spiced apricots.
Canned spiced figs.
Canned spiced pears.
Canned grapes (including spiced grapes).
Canned crab apples (including canned spiced crab apples).
Canned quinces.
Canned or packaged crunchy apple chips and apple nougats.
Canned apple pie mix.
Canned cherry pie mix.
Canned plum juice (including fresh prune plum juice).
Canned huckleberries.
Canned gooseberries.
Canned loganberries (including juice and nectar).
Canned elderberries.
Canned dewberries.
Canned youngberries.
Canned strawberries.
Canned strawberry juice.
Canned cranberry juice."

Walsh-Healey Exemption

(Concluded from page 207)

text of the order as published in the *Federal Register* of June 24:

TITLE 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Chapter II—Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor

Part 201—General Regulations

CONTRACTS FOR CERTAIN CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES; TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION FROM PROVISIONS OF WALSH-HEALEY PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT

On September 7, 1951, pursuant to authority vested in me by section 6 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. 35-45) (hereinafter called the "act") I granted, after an open hearing, an exception permitting the award of contracts for the procurement of the following canned fruits and vegetables for the Armed Forces of the United States until and including December 31, 1951, without the inclusion therein of the representations and stipulations of section 1 of the act (16 F. R. 9290):

Apples, canned.
Applesauce, canned.
Apricots, canned.
Asparagus, canned.
Beans, lima, canned.
Beans, string, canned.
Beets, canned.
Berries, canned.
Carrots, canned.
Catsup, tomato.
Cherries, sour, canned.
Cherries, sweet, canned.
Corn, cream style, canned.
Corn, whole grain, canned.
Figs, canned.
Fruit cocktail, canned.
Grapefruit, canned.
Juice, citrus.
Juice, grape.
Juice, pineapple.
Peas, green, canned.
Peaches, canned.
Pears, canned.
Pineapple, canned.
Plums (prunes), canned.
Potatoes, sweet, canned.
Pumpkin, canned.
Puree, tomato.
Sauce, cranberry.
Spinach, canned.
Tomato juice, canned.
Tomato paste, canned.
Tomatoes, canned.

By order published in the *Federal Register* January 3, 1952, this exemption was extended through June 30, 1952. In accordance with § 201.601 of the regulations issued pursuant to the act (41 CFR 201.601), the Secretary of the Army has made a written finding, transmitted through the Department of Defense on June 6, 1952, that the conduct of vital procurement will be impaired unless this exemption is extended through the balance of calendar year 1952 for the canned fruits and vegetables specified; and pursuant to section 6 of the act and upon the basis of this finding, the Secretary of the Army has requested the Secretary of Labor to grant an extension of the exemption during the calendar year 1952.

For the purpose of providing sufficient time for a thorough study of all of the factors involved in this requested extension, and in order to avoid any interruption to procurement of the commodities involved, a temporary extension of this exemption to August 15, 1952, is herewith ordered.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of June, 1952.

MICHAEL J. GALVIN,
Acting Secretary of Labor.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6826; Filed, June 23, 1952; 8:47 a.m.]

MEETINGS

N.C.A. Home Economists Attend Professional Meetings

The staff of the N.C.A. Home Economics Division attended two conventions of professional home economists in Atlantic City this week—the national convention of the Business Home Economists, June 20-24, and the annual convention of the American Home Economics Association, June 24-28.

N.C.A. home economists participated in planning sessions for both groups. Miss Martha Gazella, test kitchen home economist, and Miss Moselle Holberg, editorial home economist, have accepted committee assignments. Miss Katherine R. Smith, Director of the Division, was an official delegate to both conventions representing the presidents of the two District of Columbia organizations.

The convention of the Business Home Economists was attended by home economists employed by business firms, by magazines and newspaper food editors, and by radio and television women.

The convention of the American Home Economics Association was attended by approximately 3,500 home economists from many fields of work. Their professional positions include elementary, secondary and college teachers, nutritionists, government specialists, food editors, radio and television program directors, extension specialists, research workers, social welfare and public health administrators, dietitians, school lunchroom and institution managers, and business home economists.

PERSONNEL

Katherine R. Smith Elected

Miss Katherine R. Smith, Director of the N.C.A. Home Economics Division, has been chosen president-elect of the District of Columbia Home Economics Association. She will serve in this office for a year and then automatically will become president of the group.

The organization functions as a state association and is made up of home economists employed in the District of Columbia area.

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